One of the most enthusiastic and energetic

Although the Navy Department has adopted

a rule that the models of naval vessels dis-

played in the corridors of the Navy Building

AKER has been able to obtain the loan of the

new model of the Brooklyn for the local fall ex-

cause of the original cost of the models and the

danger to which they are liable during ship-

ment. The models sent to Paris were damaged

by careless handling to such an extent that the

services of a naval constructor and the ex-

penditure of nearly \$25,000 were needed to put

them in proper condition again. It is natural that

the models should be desired by the managers

of fairs and shows all over the country, for they

are very beautiful and convey far better than

pictures the idea of what our fighting ships are.

Still, it is to be hoped that those who want them

may recognize that their place is in the Navy

Building in Washington, and that the new rule,

unfortunately broken as soon as made, may not

which vary in size from a pint to three gallons.

Chief Councilman Guggenheimen's proposi

arch when it stands alone, should be accepted

The Flag's the Thing-Hang It Out.

he Republicans put out more flags?

American flag and then vote against it?

will strengthen many backbones.
Give us lots of 'cm.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

make voters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why do no

If the town was plastered with them there would be

too few. To be sure flags can't vote but they can

Does anybody imagine that a man with the lea-

spark of patriotism in his heart could look upon the

It is the flag that we are fighting to uphold in this campaign, and the sight of it floating over our city

Gentleness for the Fruit Venders.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. 1 am

ns and outs of city government, and may be undu'y

affected by the rights and wrongs of those who have

than curiosity which prompts me to ask-more than

that, to question-concerning the treatment received

by the fruit wenders in this city I refer to those who

license for the express purpose of giving the police-

men an opportunity to drive them from one corner to another, and for ill-natured drivers of the city's

wagons a change to vent their ill feeling by carrying

off a vender and his cart, and making him pay a nne

How Will the Strike Help the Miner?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the

statement as to amounts carned by miners is correct as

sublished in THE SUN from a financial point of view

what have they to gain by accepting a charity offer-

Pike's Peak Easy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE

SUN of the 12th inst. your correspondent, "J. Daven

port," Reading, Pa , refers to the feat of his son in

walking to the top of Pike's Peak and back to Man

tou as "a task seldom ever done." Somebody evi-

dently has been guilling Mr. Davenport, or he know

Frank Blair's Son Against Bryan

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

James L. Blair, whose father was the candidate

Senate, will vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. Being

requested to give his reasons, he dictated the follow-

ing: "In 1896 the unscrupulous leaders of the Demo-eratic party so perverted its principles that from being

the party of conservatism it was made to stand for

its leader a cheap demagogue, an advocate of political

shonor, social disorder and economic folly. Though

I have always been an adherent of that party, I voted

scainst its candidate and rejoiced in his defeat

because he stood for almost every governmental

heresy known to man. Since then his utter

ances have shown but little except crass

ignorance of statesmanship, arrogant disregard of

party associates, a willingness to pander to class

prejudice and a shifty cunning in adapting himself to changing political conditions and fomenting popular

discontent. Thus he now represents all the dangerous

pronouncements of the Chicago platform and all the

ther vagaries which may suggest themselves to a

political heresies. The Kansas City platform is bad enough, but the candidate who stands on it is even

mind of singular versatility in the revolution of

was Jack Cade to be Premier of England. Having

"What I most wish to see now, and by my vote help

in some small measure to accomplish, is that Mr.

from the Democratic party. I think it the duty of

every good citizen to aid in bringing about this result.

under which I could vote for him.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col. Sept 16.

A. J. CUNEO.

for doing exactly what they are licensed to do.

not even a place in the social scale, but it is more

woman, and it is true that I do not understand the

become a dead letter.

hibition in Cincinnati. The rule was made be-

shall not be lent to exhibitions, Senator For-

surprised

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for blication with to have rejected articles returned, they

# The Imperialistic Act of 1804.

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

We respectfully call the attention of Mr. BRYAN, both as a statesman and as a lawyer, to a remarkable classification contained in a statute of the United States proved on March 27, 1804.

The Act in question specifically divided ms follows:

1. States of the Union;

2. Territories of the United States; 3. Countries subject to the jurisdiction

of the United States. The Congress which enacted this imthe time for the authentication of local courts within the United States. The second section of the Act was as follows:

" All the provisions of this Act, and the Act to which it is a supplement, shall apply as well to the public acts, records, office books, judicial proceedings, Courts and omees of the respective Territories of the Most conspicuous Gold Democrats lowered into them and the rest were laid of the United States, as to the public acts, records,

the subject country up to the State in full Gold Democratic League is supporting from the inscriptions. membership; a framework for a system Mr. McKinley with the same heartiness of outlying possessions, colonies, provinces, or whatever you please.

It is still the law of the land. The classification was preserved in the revision of the statutes in 1873 by the imperialists of the Forty-third Congress. Mr. BRYAN BRYAN a great part of the liquor dealers, will find on page 171 of his copy of the Revised Statutes:

"SECTION 905.—The Acts of the Legislature of any State or Territory, or of any country subject to the furisdiction of the United States, shall be authenticated by having the seals of such State. Territory or country affixed thereto. The records and judicial proceedings of the courts of any State or Territory. or of any such country, shall be proved or admitted in any other court within the United States, by the attestation of the clerk." &c.

#### And the next section:

of books, which may be kept in any public office of any State or Territory, or of any country subject to the a court, shall be proved or admitted in any court or country, by the attestation of the keeper of said records or backs . . or of the Governor, or Secretary of State, the Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal, of the State, or Territory or country," &c.

Once more let us catalogue the three classes of United States territory recognized by this statute:

2. A Territory;

3. A country subject to the jurisdiction

of the United States. But who was the imperialistic President so reckless of republican institutions or so blind to the dangers lurking in a graded system of allegiance permitting colonial and the holding of distant possessions that are neither States nor organized Territories, that he signed the original act establishing these distinctions? It may interest Mr. BRYAN to learn that his name was Thomas Jefferson.

# The Consistency of the Gold Demo-

clearly the difference between the quality BRYAN WOL.

significance lay wholly in the demonstra- burg and the rest undisturbed. tion afforded by it that so far as Gold Demoare usually influenced solely by a desire to in practical politics, and it is generally of both parties.

politicians who read the flimsy excuses coffin after the French had left. The for their going over to BRYAN made by desecration of the graves was one of Mr. OLNEY and Mr. SHEPARD, for instance, France's crimes against the Fatherland could have had any doubt as to that matter. that served to fire the German heart in Mr. Olney cannot forget that he is a pos- 1870. When the cathedral was restored sible Democratic candidate for President | the statues of the eight Emperors who had in 1904 and he wants to conciliate the been buried in it were set up and nobody Bryanites now, so that they will not treasure thought of examining the tombs for hisup against him any opposition to them he torical justification, as the Germany of might make in this campaign and lay on fifty years ago was a little more reverent his shoulders any share of the responsi- and less scientific than it is now. billty for their defeat in November. Mr. OLNEY is working for himself, not for Mr. the crypt of the cathedral and the oppor-BRYAN; and accounts from Boston indicate tunity was at once seized to gratify the that his support of the 16-to-1 candidate curiosity of historians as to whether the will expend itself in contradictory words. Salian Emperors were still buried in it or Mr. Shepard of Brooklyn, who has won tem- not. A commission of anthropologists porary fame by professing to count "a and historians and Government officials panic a small price to pay for the election and ecclesiastics was appointed and in ruin to his clients, was at the time of the their contents scrutinized. In the first the Democratic nomination for Governor | with copper gilt crowns upon their heads, which has gone to Mr. STANCHFIELD, one with the inscription "GISILLA Impera-Mr. Shepard is a lawyer whose political trix R." on it; the other body was clearly

flatly denounced the Chicago platform whose shroud still held together; it was and repudiated the candidates nominated Emperor Henry III., who put order in the on it. That fidelity to conviction, for its Empire, purified and strengthened the members are chiefly Gold Democrats, won Papacy and set his Germans in the chair for it the most respectful consideration of PETER. In the third tomb they came of the most intelligent of the Brooklyn across the only object of value. The bones Democrats. As these still remain faithful were those of Emperor Henry IV., who to the gold standard outside of a compara- fought the losing fight against the Church tively small number ready to sacrifice and had at last to humble himself conviction to political "regularity" for before Gregory VII. at Canossa. Everytheir own future political benefit, that thing had turned to dust and even the honorable reputation has gone from the metal crown crumbled at the touch of the Brooklyn club because of its action on searchers, but on a finger of the right hand

lightened minority, has forfeited for it all respect from any quarter.

This distinction between Gold Demogreat mass of them remain true to their convictions and almost invariably there the risk of pretending to support him and acquire the consequent party " regularity."

That, of course, is the sole motive actuating | Only the lower jaw remains of the skull Mr. HILL. Actually, of course, he is as of Emperor HENRY V., the undutiful son much against Bryanism as is Mr. HEWITT of HENRY IV. and husband of the English or Mr. Hornblower; but his eye is upon | Empress Matilda; his father's skull is 1904, while they are loyal to their convictions from simple self-respect and regard for the welfare of their country.

We do not say that in every instance where an advocate of the gold standard passed by the Eighth Congress and ap- has deserted to BRYAN he has been influenced by such selfish considerations, for all territory under the flag and sovereignty influences actually a few minds. Possibly of the United States into three classes. Mr. CARL SCHURZ has worked himself up It fits in with a single vertebra and a collar to real fear of "imperialism." But as the time had come for him to change his political coat, in order to preserve his record as the champion political tumbler, no other explanation is necessary. It is true that when, for instance, he abandoned examinations and taken notes for their perialistic classification was providing at TILDEN in 1876 and went over to HAYES reports, the Imperial skeletons were wrapped he got his reward in a place in the Cabinet, in new shrouds and in black plush coverings nots or public records introduced as evi- but he is getting rather old for such an and put away again in their coffins, new dence in the Federal courts and in all other ambition to influence him now in deserting coffins being provided for those that had McKinley for Bryan, and no such motive is needed to account for his latest political somerset. It is only his way.

Even at the South, where BRYAN's command of the Electoral votes is absolute, as in 1896. It is the same in Indiana. Practically all Democrats concerned with business in New York are still Gold Democrats and are supporting still the party of the gold standard. Tammany may carry over to but even of them there will be many who, in the secrecy of the polling booth, will not put a cross on the official ballot where it would assist in bringing on business

disaster. A list of Gold Democrats who have deserted to BRYAN is paraded with a great flourish and it includes some notable names, but the more notable they are the more obvious is it that their motive is a desire to secure party "regularity," with a view "SECTION 906 .- All records and exemplifications to future political profit; but before the 6th of November comes the peril of Bryanism is likely to shake the nerves of these citizens so greatly that when they get inside office in any other State or Territory, or in any such the polling booths some of them may make the mistake of putting the cross elsewhere than at the head of the Bryan column.

> When it comes to voting, a sensible and intelligent man will find it a cruel strain to vote for BRYAN and disaster simply to establish his party " regularity," and thus sacrifice the actual for the possible and problematical.

The Untombed Emperors at Speyer

# Science reigns supreme nowadays and

nothing seems too sacred to be screened from its prying eyes. The Germans have been routing their old Emperors out of their graves in the great cathedral at Speyer on the Rhine. They have rummaged the Imperial bones thoroughly; but whatever the scientific advantage may be the proceedings have a ghoulish sound to laymen. Of course we have become accustomed to the despoiling of Indian mounds and Egyptian tomb, and it would be sentimental to object to the exhibition of the RAMESES of the Pyramids or the PHARAOH of the A long and bitter contest between the Red Sea as ticketed specimens in a museum. supporters and the opponents of BRYAN They have been dead so long that not even in the Brooklyn Democratic Club on Thurs- national susceptibilities can be wounded day evening served to illustrate very by their exhibition. When it comes, however, to great men of our own race and of the men on the two sides and of the religion, who have lain in their graves for country." motives animating them. The upshot only a few hundred years, the recollection was that at midnight the supporters of of them as human beings with a right to the know that the country has accumulated sanctity of Christian burial is not so ex-That in itself the meeting was of trifling | tinct, and reverence for their own history significance is shown by the fact that the | might have induced the Germans to leave number present was about thirty only. Its Konhad the Salie and Rudolf of Haps- to the rest of the world. He either knows

crats have gone or are going over to BRYAN | the Speyer Cathedral, and in its vaults it | for that "debtor class " for which he shows in this campaign really or ostensibly, they has long been known that he and certain so much concern. He either knows or of his successors, as well as some later reestablish their Democratic "regularity" | Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire were | able to lend must be prosperous. He with a view to possible future profit for | buried. Their stone tombs are there, themselves. That is the explanation of some until now intact. When by Lou- the big slice of the German loan taken by such "conversions" which was given re- | vois's order the French army devastated | a life insurance company represents in cently by one of our correspondents versed | the Palatinate in 1689, the cathedral at | large measure the savings of many men Speyer was burned and some of the later in moderate circumstances. accepted as the true motive by politicians tombs were broken into and the bones scattered. What could be found of them No one instructed in the ways of ambitious | was gathered up and buried again in one | and yet talks as he talked at Monett, he is

Recently it became necessary to repair of BRYAN," though the panic would bring August last the tombs were opened and publication of his apology an aspirant for tomb two wasted skeletons were found ambitions have been made manifest for that of Konnab her husband. A few fragments of their grave finery lay about them. In 1896 the Erooklyn Democratic Club | The next tomb held a crowned skeleton,

Its reversal of itself, opposed by an en- crystal and three pearls. These three no right to separate myself from the great body Salian tombs the French had not found and their inmates had been left at rest. The scientific men measured the bones crats extends throughout the Union. The and verified the tradition that these Emperors were big and stately men.

On the fragments saved from the French is discoverable in those who desert to BRYAN | the anthropologists were enabled to exercise a political motive of the same sort. For their ingenuity. A delicate woman's skelepurposes of "regularity," with a view to ton they identified as BEATRIX of Burgundy, possible future political profit, they come the wife of Frederick Barbarossa, while out ostensibly as Bryanites. Actually, nine small bones are all that is left of her they are generally confident of his defeat, little daughter, Agnes. The old Kaiser and feeling thus, they have come to the REDBEARD, however, still sleeps in the consignion that they can afford to take Kyffhauser Hill and his mortal remains were scattered so thoroughly in Asia that German scientific men can never find them. " relatively well preserved." Bits of humanity were picked out as belonging to this or that other Emperor and a real discovery was made. One skull with a cleft in it has been regarded for many years as that of ALBERT I. of Hapsburg, who was killed by his cousin. The anthropologists are undoubtedly the delusion of imperialism satisfied that it is the skull of an old man and that the injury was inflicted after death.

bone that have been found, and probably contained the able brain of RUDOLF of Hapsburg, the first Emperor of the family and the founder of its fortunes. When the scientific men had made their

been destroyed. An impressive funeral service was held in the cathedral, the Bishop of Speyer officiating, and the public was allowed to pass by the coffins. Then those Emperors who still had tombs were outside of actual association with their in the crypt till new tombs are built for office books, judicial proceedings, courts and offices party machinery are still as outspoken in them. The chief gain in the proceeding their opposition to BRYAN as they were in appears to be the definite information that Here is a distinct recognition of "im- 1896. A list of them includes the most some of the Emperors are still entire and perialism; " a designation of successive important men in the business and finance others in pieces in Speyer Cathedral, though, grades of United States territory, from of the Southern States. In Baltimore the probably, a date or two may be set right

#### Who Owns the Mines?

Six weeks before the national election the forces of disorder behind the Bryan movement have brought about a strike in the Pennsylvania coal fields. The Bryan press is doing what it can to split and distort the issue of the situation, but politics hasn't the power to split it or distort it or essen its simplicity.

To make it wholly clear, let us suppose that the miners on strike have, to a man, struck of their own motion, instead of being driven to it by the cajolery or threat of the particular union that has been the ostensible agent in fomenting the disturbance. The vital question at stake to the public is still whether the owners of the mines, the operators, shall manage their property as seems most desirable to them, or whether some concession to the strikers shall be forced upon them by the blackmailing pressure of lawlessness in any form, direct or indirect.

Shall the inflammatory ravings of the Bryan press, or actual violence perpetrated by the strikers upon other miners desiring to work, be suffered to overthrow the operators' right of ownership?

No. A thousand times, No. There can be no other answer by those alive to the importance of the question. Clamor over the difference in fortune between employer and employee can't drown the answer either.

# Bryan at His Worst.

It is not pleasant to find a candidate for President of the United States talking as foolishly or dishonestly as Mr. BRYAN talked at Monett, Mo.:

"The Republicans are now boasting that we hav reached a point where we can loan money to people in other countries. I want to ask you whether you regard that as an evidence of prosperity. Why would any man send his money to Europe for investment if he could find a place in this country to invest it? Money sent abroad for investment must be sent for one of two reasons, either because the man who sends the money over there thinks more of the people over there than he does of the people here and does it for love and devotion or because it is a matter of business, that is, because he can invest it to better advantage in a European country than he can in this

Mr. BRYAN either knows or does not so much money under that financial system which he is trying to break down that it has money to lend at a low rate of interest or does not know that a low rate of interest It was Konhad II. who began to build is good for the country in general, especially does not know that a country which is either knows or he does not know that

If he does not know these things, he is too big a fool to be President. If he does, too dishonest to be President.

# Stanchfield's Curves.

Whether the Hon. JOHN B. STANCHFIELD did or did not pitch curved balls when he was the glory of the Actives of Elmira, there is no doubt that he is suffering from curvature of the conscience. On Feb. 17, 1899, he made a flat expansionist speech, reported in THE SUN the next day and reprinted in it on the day after his nomination for Governor. Now he curves and twists and pretends that he can't be sure what he said until he consults the manuscript of his speech and finds out what his stenographer made him say. He knows perfectly well what he said. He can no more forget what his opinion on a subject so important was than he can forget his name. He is an expansionist standing on an anti-expansion platform.

Curve the first. The Kansas City platform asserts that imperialism is the paramount issue. Mr. STANCHFIELD asserts that Trusts are the paramount issue. "I intend from now until Election Day," he says, "to submit to the voters of New York that the Trust is the greatest evil which we have to face to-day.

Curve the second. Here again he is false to his platform, And when did this flerce zeal against Trusts spring up in him?

The Hon. JOHN B. STANCHFIELD is anything but straight in his politics. He is

The Hon, MoorFIELD STOREY of Boston and the anti-imperialist lamasery has thrown himthe anti-imperialist lamasery has thrown him-self majestically into the arms of the JEFFEB-intelligence and self-respect of the people by putting Thursday evening, and henceforth it will the skeleton wore Bishop ADELBERO'S son of Nebraska. "I feel," says Mr. Storey at its head such a tatterdemailton as he who now as have no weight with them in this canvass. | gold ring, in which were set a piece of rock | with an emotion that does him credit, "I have | sumes to lead the Democratic party."

FOR WHAT BRYAN STANDS. of my countrymen who think as I do on that Gold Democrat's Reasons for Opposing Hi

vital question" [imperialism]. So his isola-"Imperialism" and the "Trusts." tion is over. He is one with the great body o TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I gave his countrymen. Mr. MOORFIELD STOREY; the resterday the reason why I, a Gold Democrat, great body of Mr. MOORFIELD STOREY'S counshall vote for McKinley in November. It is betrymen. The introduction is made. The ice cause of the dominant issue of the campaign as is broken. We hear the rippling of happy made by the nomination of Mr. Bryan and the tears as Mr. MOORFIELD STOREY trots off with reassertion of his silver policy. Now let me rethe great body of his countrymen. Probably fer to other issues upon which he is laying this is the first time that Mr. MOORPIRLD STOREY stress, with the special purpose of forcing us ever agreed with more than a baker's dozen Gold Democrats into supporting him, in spite of of his countrymen. He must be somewhat his silverism. They are "imperialism" and the

'Anti-imperialism" is a fine sounding word. associations now in the city is the Road Drivers' It is sonorous, and to many may thus have an Association, born of the Speedway. The value effective force as the "paramount" issue. To of such an organization will be shown to-day n the trotting meeting to be held at the Empire it may be well to recall to mind a few facts of City track for the benefit of the sufferers of Galveston. There will be great trotting, great The war with Spain was largely due to the efsport, and, it is to be hoped, much money for

forts of the Democratic minority in Congress n the fall of 1897 and the early part of 1898. The auggestion has been made that, with some honorable exceptions, the Democratic Congress nen were animated rather by the desire of "putting McKinley in a hole," than by an honest purpose of rescuing "bleeding Cuba" from Spanish tyranny. This country was not at all prepared for fighting. The disastrous conclusion of a war prematurely brought would have damned the Administration and furnished the Democrats with a "paramount issue." A refusal to carry the matter to the last extremity would have been ascribed to the cowardice of McKinley, and the "paramount issue" might thus have been the rescue of Cuba from the clutches of Spain. The zeal with which most of the Democrats in Congress devoted themselves to the hampering of the Government in ts conduct of the war gives some support to the

foregoing suggestion. At all events, war was declared, and as one of the necessary moves the Spanish fleet in the Pacific Ocean was annihilated at Manila. This practically broke the power of Spain in the Philippines and planted the seed out of which "paramount issue" was to grow.

A word of warning to our Lady of the Snows. There were obviously two courses open to The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company Admiral Dewey. He might have coaled his has long been preparing to invade Canada vessels and sailed away, leaving the Spanish and cut off the supplies of Scotch whiskey at population and their associates and adherents Montreal. What is more and worse, the Comon the islands to such a fate as they would pany has ordered 200 ramrod bayonet rifles. probably have met with at the hands of Agui-It is harrowing to think of the loss of human haldo and his Tagalos, or, impressed with the and animal life that is sure to come if the Anduty of conserving such civilization as existed cients are allowed to carry rifles. Take away n those islands, he might have remained at their guns and leave them only their side arms Manila. To the credit of his country, he stayed. I am not a Roman Catholic, but that Church has rights and valuable rights in the Philippine Islands, and there is no doubt but that all that conserved those rights was the fact tion to take down the Dowey Arch in Madison Square is perfectly sound. The arch has been that the Americans did not run away, and our present position is all that maintains those where it is long enough for purposes of obserrights to-day. Manila was then occupied by vation, and its interruption to traffic can never grow less. At the same time Col. Church's the Americans in force, and it was so held till Spain, by a treaty, of which Mr. Bryan apidea that the court of honor, or the pillars associated with the arch, should be taken away first, so that the public may see the effect of the proved, ended the war and ceded to the United States her authority over the Islands.

Meanwhile a Spanish half-breed, Aguinaldo, who had previously sold out his compatriots to Spain for some \$300,000, came to Manila, where he conspired with certain other Meztizos and chiefs of the Tagal tribe to supplant the Spanish tyranny with one of their own. With this object they gathered together an army, in character much like that of the Boxers n China, and held together by the delectable prospect of putting to the sword all the men among the Europeans on the islands, looting all their property and ravishing their women.

To put their precious plans into execution hey impatiently awaited the evacuation of Manila by the American forces, but finally, losing patience, they tried to expedite and compel our departure by a treacherous attack, which was met by forcible and continued resistance.

Now, as I understand, Mr. Bryan and Senator Hale and the other "anti-imperialists," including Temmany Hall, fully sympathize with Aguinaido and his precious crew in all their purposes except, perhaps, their intentions regarding the women. Their claim is that it is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, contrary to our own Declaration of Independence pay a license, and to all appearances, they pay this to denrive Aguinaldo and his Tagala of the freest liberty in the Philippines, regardless of the rights and wishes of the other inhabitants thereof: that in refusing such license to Aguinaldo the Administration has shown a desire to establish an imperial power founded upon such a military establishment as would endanger our

One of Dickens's characters, Joe, was always being own liberties. though there is no Dickers to immortatize them. It he policemen are required to make these men change the positions of their carts about every ten minutes, it would seem that they might be a little more polite, to say the least; and from all concerned, more consideration might be shown, consideration my which would cost nothing and which would show a tolernone the absence of which is very noticeable. These venders seem to cater to the public liking, as they are veil patronized, and if the city exacts a license it should also afford protection to those who are licensed. More than one I have seen men watching with indignation the insuits offered these men, and have heard them say that it was an outrage and should not be allowed; still it goes on.

If I am unjust in my criticism it is because I am uninformed of the conditions which make such a state of affairs allowable, but I bespeak for these who have it in their power to annoy them.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 19. Bryanttes present to Americans! It is an insult to my Americanism! We have in the Philippine Islands to-day a commission of careful. conservative, honorable men, of such character that their selection reflects the highest credit upon Mr. McKinley, clothed with full authority to ascertain the facts of the situation. Their duty is to determine what course is best and wisest for this country to pursue in its just treatment of this great question, which has been thrust upon us as one of the results of

the war. One of the duties of government, according to the Declaration of Independence, is to assure to every individual living under it a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Liberty, however, as understood by Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, the Adamses and their associates, was not free license to loot, ravish and oppress, but was always ofrcumscribed by the equa rights of the rest of the community. We destroyed the rule of Spain in the Philippines. It has become our hard and difficult duty-but it is our duty-to give to those islanders such a government as will insure, so far as human frailty will permit, to every one of them those rights which our fathers ascribed to all men. This, as fairly shown by the selection of its

what have they to gain by accepting a charity offering of \$i a day from the union unless it is absolutely certain they will win and receive a larger compensation than is paid at present! How about the thousands of poor people who must pay an advance price for coal if the strike is of long duration? How much would the miners gain if Bryan is elected and 50 per cent, of the manufacturers close their factories until they learn what effect his election is to have on the country? With factories and plants of every description consuming tons of coal in their daily work shut down, it would not be material how much the miner and other workman received for his services if there was no demand for his labor.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 19. Commissioners, is now the purpose of the Administration. It is true that government should exist by the onsent of the governed. Our fathers recognized, however, the necessity of a capacity to consent, and insisted upon proofs thereof by those who wished to vote. Before we turn over the government of those islands to Aguinaldo and his followers, or to any one else, it must be with the intelligent assent of his fellow

islanders. If the prevailing intelligence among

them is not yet sufficient to admit of their being

not whereof he speaks. People walk to the top of Pike's Peak and back almost every day during the summer. There is a carriage road to the top, or one may follow the route of the cog railroad to the summit. Any robust man or woman with a good heart and a sound pair of lungs can perform the task.

A. J. CUNFO. heard, it is our duty to ourselves and to the civilization in the benefits of which we share to hold their government in trust until they shall have become qualified to relieve us of the But I am free to admit that in the event of Mr. Bryan's election we will have too many troubles at home to have either the time, means the Democratic party for the Vice-Presidency in 1868, and later represented Missouri in the United States

or disposition to have any care for the Philippines. The effort to escape beggary, national and individual, will claim all our energies. There is to-day abroad in our country a widespread, restless resentment at the increasing arrogance of wealth. Mr. Bryan and his supporters are eagerly fanning this sentiment, in the hope that it may aid his chance of election Among those who do not think, their efforts will probably gain many voters. It was a

sustom of the Japanese for a man to kill him-

self if sorely offended by another. We likewise

would commit hara kiri, were we to elect Mr.

Bryan as a punishment of the rich Even an attempt to put his theories into practice could only result in making the poor poorer and the rich richer; and the more suc cessful the attempt the surer and more wifereaching would be the result. If he shall be elected we will have four years of such trouble and distress as will make most of those who now thoughtlessly but enthusiastically support him only too giad to give up for good and al the reins of government to those whom riches

worse. I can conceive of no mistake too serious, no political scheme too grotesque for such a man standhave made powerful. ing upon such a platform to carry out. He is about as well fitted to be President of the United States as "Trusts" are the favorite objects of attack These corporations have their good features as well as their bad features. Can Mr. Bryan be these convictions, I can conceive of no circumstances trusted to regulate them properly? How will it disenthral their employees to receive the equivalent of ten or twelve grains of gold where Bryan shall be so overwhelmingly defeated that he

they are entitled to twenty-three? There is one thing that must be borne in mind and all his Populistic ilk shall be forever banished n dealing with manufacturing trusts as distinguished from distributing trusts, and that is that the folly of labor unions is largely responsible for their creation. Why is it that there is so much money in the country to-day and so many men idle? It is because labor unions

have, by the unwisdom of their management, iriven an enormous amount of individual capital out of productive employment. What I

mean is illustrated in Pennsylvania to-day There are concerns there that practise upon their employees extortion in its meanest form There are others, like the Markles, against whom their employees have no complaint. Yet under the domination of the union those who is accounted the most industrious of the Gerdeal fairly by their men receive no advantage | mans who have devoted themselves to the rom that fact. Instead of rewarding and enalike. To protect themselves the unions force | gen in 1891, makes a frontisplece for the volume. even those who deal fairly by their men to In this the Prince is seated, his arms resting make common cause with the others -pool their issues and form a trust.

ment buys shares in a powerful corporation or Prince executed and which is as sweeping fully comprehend its significance and meaning | in a great trust, he puts his money there be- | and majestic as the hat itself. In 1879 the cause it will be controlled by a board of direc- | London Times said: "The sparks of wisdom tors whose personal interests are identical with | which Prince Bismarck was in the habit of his own. If he attempts to go into manufact- emitting at his soirée's will one day yet have uring himself, the chances are that he will find a higher value than the longest debates in his investment at the mercy of a board of walk-Parliament;" and this utterance is quoted ing delegates whose personal interests are opposed to his own. It is time the workingmen in explanation of the present volume of this country awoke to a realization of this

faot. All trusts, manufacturing trusts, labor trusts and distributing trusts, should, in the interests of all, be under the fair, careful and strict regu-

lation of the law. All these questions relating to trusts, and through them to the tariff, might have been in a fair way of settlement by this time, had it not een for the dramatic appearance four years ago of the "Boy Orator of the Platte;" nor need we look for their satisfactory settlement until his permanent subsidence. The sooner that founded, but as a matter of fact it is not so. comes the better for the permanent improvement of labor.

Of all the great questions before the country o-day, is there one that Mr. Bryan has shown himself competent to solve?

Whatever Mr. McKinley's faults-and he has many-he has carried the country through a successful war and its prestige is greater among the nations of the earth than ever before. In his management of the various territories that have come under our control, there is more to commend than to criticise. The dealings of his Administration with China have been haracterized, thus far, by the highest degree of tact and statesmanship.

He has also given us, not a perfect bil, but the best currency bid we have ever had. During the foor years now drawing to a close the country has attained to a greater degree

of prosperity than it ever reached before These are facts of history and it is fair to give o Mr. McKinley credit for them. Could Mr. Bryan have done as well? I think not. While Major McKinley relies too much perhaps, upon the opinions of others, Col. Bryan's vanity, too, dangerously overbalances his judgment. His very title is a proof of that, A man of good common sense would never

have accepted the responsibility of the colonelcy

of a regiment, as he did. That is a place tha

every boy of intelligence knows can be safely filled only by a man who has had years of qualifying training and experience. With all my experience as a Democrat, with ny loyalty to the Democracy of the past, it is hard to write as I have, against the candidate who nominally stands for Democratic ideas and principles. There are questions for the wise solution of which it is vain to look to the Republican party. Their solution must remain in abeyance during the prevalence of Bryan and

Bryanism in the Democrat c party. Let us at the coming election get rid of Bryan his perpetual candidacy and his theories, once and forever, and hark back ere it be too late to that true Democracy, the foundation of our liberties, that is not for the rich, not for the poor, but seeks zealously and intelligently the common welfare of all. ANOTHER GOLD DEMOCRAT. SEPT. 20.

POPE LEO'S POLICY Criticism of His Recent Action in Italy and of Mgr. Ireland's Treatment. From the Rome Correspondent of the Independ-

ance Beigé.

A change of opinion is noticeable among the Catholic visitors and even in the ranks of the Bishops. In the Congresses, where plenty of turgid and noisy rhetoric is always to be heard, it is still on the programme to raise an outcry for the restoration of the temporal power and the liberty of the Pope, but it is no longer received in the way it used to be. The Vatican ages that have been organized for years past have made the devout see that the Pope is not lying on the damp straw of a dungeon, that he has a very brilliant, very well-fed court, that he is absolutely free in his vast palace and that he is carefully protected outside of it. When the pilgrims see on the square of St. Peter's several Italian regiments placed at the Pope's disposal to preserve order at the entrance to the ceremonials, they go away convinced that the Pope, who can hold such splendid festivals at Roms, if he is a prisoner is at most prisoner of those who surround him.

Leo XIII.'s first impulse is always good. Unluckily, he waits before putting it into execution; he puts off, he allows himself to be influenced and in the end does precisely the opposite of what he had at first intended to do. Thus the party of embittered diplomats belonging to the Secretary of State's department has managed to make him insert a not in the Oservatore Remano, which, to speak plainly, is an out-and-out blunder. We are told that the Church merely tolerated the funeral of King Humbert. Now, nobody had asked the Curia for an explanation on the subject and the force applied to obtain this tolerance cannot have been very violent. We learn, too, from the same note, that Queen Margherita's prayer could not be approved. It had been recommended by a Bishop whom the irreconcilables they wished to strike the Bishop at any cost. Now it is asserted that the prayer is not composed according to the rules of the liturary. Public opinion had been well inclined and almost grateful to the Pope for not making any difficulties in circumstances that were so painful to Italy. That could not suit the irreconcilables; they have impelled the Pope to acts which under the circumstances were neither adroit nor prudent and have made him lose the benefit of his preceding action.

A certain intransigent spirit prevails just now at the Vatican and a proof of it was given on St. Joachimis Day, the Pope's feast day. At that time Leo XIII. conversed with the Cardinals and prelates who had come to offer congratulations. The Pope took occasion to speak of the Holy Year and to complain that he had been unable to do more at Rome on St. Joachimis Day, the Pope's feast day. At that time Leo XIII. conversed with the cardinals and prelates who had come to offer congratulations. The Pope took occasion to speak of the Holy Year and to complain that he had been unable to do more at Rome on St. Joachimis Day. The Pope is preceded to the full that the celebrated American Archbishop, Mgr. Ireland, in an embarrassing position. That related the fu Leo XIII.'s first impulse is always good Unluckily, he waits before putting it into execution; he puts off, he allows himself to be in

# Indefinite Information.

From the Chicago Tribune. The professor who thought his system was run-ning down, asked his old enemy, the doctor, to preseribe for him. "All the medicine you need," said the doctor after

listening to a recital of the symptoms. 'Is a tonic in the shape of fresh air." "Well," responded the professor, slightly irritated, what is the shape of fresh air?"

The Jokes That Happen. From the Spirit of the Times. The Abbott, 2:04, champion pacing gelding.

#### Brief Reviews of Important and Interesting New Publications.

In "Conversations With Prince Bismarck (Harper & Brothers) we have a selection by sidney Whitman from five of the latest bulk; publications of Heinrich von Poschinger, who compilation of Bismarck's history. An adouraging their friends, the unions treat all mirable portrait of Bismarck, taken at Kissinon a cane, and the foreground is filled with an enormous white hat, the rim of watch is When a man with capital seeking its invest- embellished with an autograph which the by Mr. Whitman and may stand as a motto

That Bismarck had an interesting habit of

speech was discovered by the French Gen.

Wimpffen after Sedan. The French and the

Germans were discussing terms of surrender.

and Wimpffen urged the Germans not to press

their advantages too far and warned then

against a course which would lead to an endless

struggle between Prussia and France, Moltke

had been carrying on the discussion with Wimpffen, but now Bismarck joined in and expressed himself thus plainly: "Your reasoning, General," said Bismarck, "at first appears well Generally speaking, one can rarely reckon on gratitude-never on the gratitude of a nation; one can put some trust in the gratitude of a sovereign, and also in that of his family under certain conditions one can even rela upon it with confidence; but, I repeat, one must ot expect anything from the gratitude of a nation. If the French people were a nation like other nations, if it preserved firmly established stitutions, if it regarded those institutions with reverence and respect, as we do, if the throne of its ruler was stable, we might then reckon on the gratitude of the Emperor and his on, and attach a definite value to that gratitude But for the last eighty years the forms of govmment in France have had had so little staty, they have been so numerous, they have illated with such estranging rapidity, and heir changes have lain so completely beyond the bounds of expectation, that one can reckon on nothing in your country and it would be nact of folly for a neighboring nation to found ones on the friendship of any French sovereign. To do so would be to build a house Moreover, it would be foolish to suppose that France could ever forgive our successes. Your nation is excita-, envious, jealous and proud beyond asure. France has declared war with Prussia-with Germany (correcting himself), thirty times within two centuries. On this eccasion, as before, the war grose from jealsy because you could not forgive us the victory of Sadowa, though it cost you nothing and in no way detracted from your reputation. But you thought that the glory of war was something to which you alone were entitled: you would not tolerate near you a nation that was your equal. You believed yourselves unable to forgive us Sadowa-you will never be able to forgive us Sedan! If we made peace low, you would resume the war in five or ten years, as soon as you thought you were strong enough; and that would be all the thanks we uld expect from the French nation, Ou nation is the opposite of yours-honest and peaceable, not consumed with a lust of conuest, and only asking for peace. We wish to secure peace for our children, and in order to achieve this we must set a barrier between ourselves and you. We need a strip of land and a chain of fortresses which will continue

to protect us against the attacks of France." Here was philosophy mingled with opinion, and both of very direct application. What Bismarck said must surely have seemed to Wimpffen more important than the longest speech ever made in Parliament. He broke off the negotiations with dignity. "We shall renew the battle," he said. Moltke said: "I

shall open fire punctually at 4 o'clock." Bismarck unbosomed himself of certain personalities to a London correspondent in 1867 but the correspondent was not at that time at liberty to print them. So much may ined from certain observations concerning war with France and concerning Napoleon and his advisers and agents. "What do I think might bring about war?" Bismarck said. "Of course an excuse would not be wanting it the French really needed one, but I think the greatest danger of all proceeds from Napoleon's vacillating state of mind. He is become old, but he is also become young-that is to say, he indulges in vagaries, gives way to impulses, and allows his fair wife to exercise a good deal too much influence over him The Mexico busines vas her doing, as I suppose you know. He is not the man he used to be, and Europe will not be safe while his present state of intellect ontinues. Another source of danger is the ntense ignorance and mendacity of the men who represent France everywhere. Look round Europe for one capable or honest French agent. Yours, Latour, is the only man of integrity among them all-the only gentleman. All the others are knaves or so crassly ignorant and prejudiced that an intelligent schoolboy is worth all of them put together. Grammont, for instance, is half a fool and a notorious liar-I beg your pardon, I should have said a lover of hoaxes. Benedetti is more clever than the run of French statesmen, though quite as dis honest; but why is he more clever? Because he is an Italian. He is also more amiablealso because he is an Italian. These fellows will neither learn anything nor keep quiet The consequence is that Napoleon is worse informed upon European affairs than any other

In this talk Bismarck had also a little some thing to say about Russia. "Russia," he said, "is like a strong and healthy man who is attacked by an illness. If he will only take advice and stop at home for two or three days he will get well immediately and be as strong as ever; but if he will insist upon going out walking about and transacting business abroad as if he were well, then his malady will lay firm hold on him and perhaps he will die. Two or three days in the life of a man mean ten, twent or thirty years in the life of a nation. Russia must 'stop at home.' She has got a great future, her highest nobles are intelligent and honorable, her peasants are the bestfellows in the world; it is in the middle that she is rotten the official nobility, or Tchin, is a violent ulcer, eating away her bowels."

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Of course all these things are more or less familiar: they have long been public property. There are some anecdotes in the volume, and there is considerable that is not political. There is a conversation concerning the philosophers. Hegel was taught everywhere in Bismarck's serve in his university examination. He was not conscious of any inward impression made upon him by Hegel, for as he had gradually become jurist by beer drinking and duelling, so he had got his philosopy from nature rather than from the philosophers. With the aid of Gerr books he studied Spinoza in the Latin text, and he was drawn to Spinoza rather than to Hegel. Spinoza was an aristocratic Jew, Bismarck said, for the Dutch Jews were chiefly recruited from the Portuguese Jewish nobility. In reply to the question whether Spinoza's panthels philosophy had obtained any hold upon him. Bismarok replied that Christianity had obtained a hold much greater and the greatest. "I have not been quite able to get thre Kant," Bismarck said. "What he says about morality, especially about the Categorical Inperative, is very beautiful; but I live for choice, without the sense of the Imperative. I have noreover, never lived according to princip when I have had to act, I have never asked my self, 'According to what principles are you going to act?' I set to work rather, and did what I considered good, and I have often been

proached with having no principles. Bismarck compared Emin Pashs and Wiss-